

et al. [eds.], Exotic plants of greatest ecological concern in California, California Exotic Pest Plant Council). *Salvinia molesta* may be expected to naturalize wherever water hyacinth (*E. crassipes*) persists or in areas that experience frost but not the formation of ice on freshwaters (Whiteman and Room 1991, Aquatic Botany 40:27–35; DiTomaso and Healy *loc. cit.*). Accordingly, *S. molesta* has apparently naturalized and is spreading in the mild Mediterranean climate of the southern California coastal zone, and should be expected elsewhere. Additional occurrences should be sought in low-lying, slow-moving waters of ponds, reservoirs, and wetlands, especially in the San Diego area and the Los Angeles basin, throughout the southern and central California coastal counties.

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*TROPIDOCARPUM CAPPARIDEUM* E. Greene (BRASSICACEAE).—Monterey Co.: Fort Hunter Liggett. Adjacent to Gabilan Rd. ca. 1.3 km SSE of intersection with San Miguelito Loop Rd, Gabilan Valley. Scattered in frequently burned, open, annual, disturbed grassland in large swale on Salinas clay-loam, with *Avena barbata*, *Centaurea solstitialis*, *Bromus hordeaceus*, *Lupinus nanus*, and *Erodium* sp., near 35.9238°N, 121.2400°W, elev. ca. 350 m., 19 Apr 2000, Meredith Osborne 16, with Louann Guzman, Daryl Witmore, and Laura Eliassen (CDA, MO, SBBG), det. Ihsan Al-Shebaz (MO). West of Gabilan Crk, ca. 0.4 km S of jct of Gabilan and San Miguelito Loop roads; near 35.92725°N, 121.24181°W, elev. ca. 380 m., 29 Apr 2001, D.H. Wilken 15876 with A. Hazebrook and T. Morosco (JEPS, MO, SBBG), det. Ihsan Al-Shebaz (MO).

*Previous knowledge.* Known from northwestern San Joaquin Valley near Mt. Diablo (Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin counties) in grasslands on low hills and valleys with alkaline soils (P. Munz, A California Flora, 1963; R. Rollins, The Cruciferae of continental North America, 1993). Also reported from Glenn, Monterey, and Santa Clara counties (D. Tibor, editor, CNPS Inventory, 6th edition, 2001), but believed extirpated at all previously known sites. A specimen from Fresno County (H. de Forst in 1930, RSA) provides no location. A collection from "Jolon Grade", Monterey County by C. Thurcan in 1920 (RSA) belongs to *T. gracile* Hook. (det. Steve Boyd, RSA).

*Significance.* First verified records from Monterey County, and first observations since 1957. Previously considered extinct (D. Tibor, editor, CNPS Inventory, 6th edition, 2001). In 2001, the Gabilan Valley population consisted of ca. 300 plants scattered widely within 20 acres. In 2002, this population was more closely surveyed and ca. 600 plants were observed over the same area. A second population at Fort Hunter Liggett was found near El Piojo Creek, Long Valley, ca. 1.3 mi NW of Sam Jones Rd, near 35.889°N, 121.1731°W, Elev. 350 m, 13 May 1999, A. Hazebrook and S. Weis s.n., where it occurred in a frequently burned grassland/oak savanna on moderately alkaline, slowly draining silty clay soil with *Bromus hordeaceus*, *Vulpia myuros*, *Erodium cicutarium*, *Lupinus bicolor*, and *Hemizonia lobbii*.

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## OREGON

*ACER RUBRUM* L. (ACERACEAE).—Lane Co., 6 m tree adventive in dense stand of *Carex obnupta* L. H. Bailey, disturbed wet prairie remnant, W of Danebo Street, N of Amazon Creek, Eugene, elev. 120 m, 7 Oct 2004, P. F. Zika & E. R. Alverson 20377 (OSC, WTU).

*Previous knowledge.* Red maple is native to eastern North America, west to Manitoba. It is commonly planted as an ornamental west of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington.

*Significance.* First report for Oregon as an escape from cultivation.

*CAREX TRIBULOIDES* Wahlenb. var. *TRIBULOIDES* (CYPERACEAE).—Multnomah Co., silty bank on E shore of Sandy River delta, elev. 5 m, 26 Jul 2000, P. F. Zika 15116 (MICH, WTU); dupl. det. by A. A. Reznicek).

*Previous knowledge.* Blunt broomsedge is native to eastern North America, west to Nebraska. It is adventive on the lower Fraser River in British Columbia (Douglas and Ceska 2001, In: Douglas et al. (eds.), Illustrated Flora of British Columbia, Vol. 6. Monocotyledons (Acoraceae through Najadaceae), British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Ministry of Forests, Victoria, BC, p. 18–158).

*Significance.* First record for Oregon.

*COTONEASTER MUCRONATUS* Franch. (ROSACEAE).—Benton Co., adventive in mesic disturbed forest, E slope of Witham Hill, elev. 100 m, 28 Oct 2003, P. F. Zika 19264 (OSC, WTU); dupl. det. J. Fryer); same site, 15 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19584 (WTU).

*Previous knowledge.* Native to western China. Mucronate cotoneaster is an infrequent ornamental planting in western Oregon. It escapes from cultivation in England (Stace 1997, New Flora of the British Isles, 2nd ed., Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K.).

*Significance.* First collection as a wild plant in Oregon.

*COTONEASTER NITENS* Rehder & E. H. Wilson (ROSACEAE).—Lane Co., thickets, S slope of Skinner Butte, Eugene, elev. 165 m, 7 Nov 2004, E. R. Alverson s.n. (OSC).

*Previous knowledge.* Few-flowered cotoneaster is native to western China. It is infrequently planted in gardens, and is locally escaped from cultivation in King Co., Washington (Zika 2002, Madroño 49: 195–197).

*Significance.* First record as a garden escape in Oregon.

*COTONEASTER PANNOSUS* Franch. (ROSACEAE).—Jackson Co., adventive on dry forested slope, Waterline Road, Ashland, elev. 700 m, 19 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19658 (OSC).

*Previous knowledge.* Native to southwestern China. Silverleaf cotoneaster is a occasional escape from cultivation on the coast of California. Prior reports of this species from Oregon were based on misidentifications.

*Significance.* First collection as a wild plant in Oregon.

*HEDERA COLCHICA* (K. Koch) K. Koch (ARALIACEAE).—Curry Co., locally common, climbing 5 m into *Picea sitchensis* (Bong.) Carrière, *Thuja plicata* Donn ex D. Don, dense thickets along Route 101, near Coos County line, elev. 30 m, 17 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19623 (OSC, WTU).

*Previous knowledge.* Persian ivy is native to the Cau-

casus, and commonly planted as an ornamental ground cover west of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington.

**Significance.** First record as an escape from cultivation in Oregon.

*HEDERA HIBERNICA* (G. Kirchn.) Bean (ARALIACEAE).—Benton Co., S of Corvallis, 16 Nov 1959, D. W. Frost s.n. (GH, WTU); disturbed mesic forest, E slope of Witham Hill, Corvallis, elev. 100 m, 15 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19585 (WTU); Clackamas Co., forested slope, West Mount Scott, elev. 210 m, 12 Mar 2004, P. F. Zika 19276 (OSC, WTU); Clatsop Co., Camp Rilea, SW of Warrenton, elev. 12 m, 7 Mar 1998, S. Sundberg 4293 (OSC); thickets, near Lincoln Street, Astoria, elev. 35 m, 14 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19557 (WTU); Coos Co., dominant weed near slough, Coquille, elev. 25 m, 17 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19612 (WTU); common weed, Myrtle Point, elev. 30 m, 17 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19604 (OSC); Curry Co., Marina Heights Road, Brookings, elev. 95 m, 18 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19628 (OSC); Douglas Co., E bank of Umpqua River, Roseburg, elev. 130 m, 21 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19667 (OSC); N bank of North Umpqua River, near Route 99 and Del Rio Road, elev. 160 m, 17 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19601 (WTU); Jackson Co., riparian weed, Ashland Creek near dam, Ashland, elev. 400 m, 19 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19653 (WTU); Lane Co., Lake Creek, near Green Creek Road, Coast Range, elev. 76 m, 2 Nov 1995, R. Halse 5005 (OSC); Lane Co. at Benton Co. line, Washburne Wayside, Route 99W, elev. 100 m, 21 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19673 (WTU); Multnomah Co., frequent escape in E Portland near Albina, 5 Oct 1927, J. W. Thompson 3933 (WTU); common adventive, second growth forest, SE Ogdan Street, Portland, elev. 110 m, 12 Mar 2004, P. F. Zika 19281 (WTU).

**Previous knowledge.** *Hedera hibernica* (syn. *H. helix* L. subsp. *hibernica* (G. Kirchn.) D. C. McClint.), Atlantic ivy, is native to Europe, and widely introduced as a groundcover west of the Cascades. It is an allotetraploid frequently confused with the diploid *H. helix*, English ivy. They can be distinguished morphologically by subtle differences in the leaves and pubescence (McAllister and Rutherford 1990, *Watsonia* 18: 7–15; Vargas et al. 1999, *Plant Syst. Evol.* 219: 165–179). Both are pests in natural areas, but we have observed that the latter is less common as a wild plant, matching the conclusions of Murai (1999, *Understanding the invasion of Pacific Northwest forests by English ivy (Hedera spp., Araliaceae)*. Unpublished M. S. thesis, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington, Seattle).

**Significance.** First collections as garden escapes in Oregon.

*LONICERA MAACKII* (Rupr.) Maxim. (CAPRIFOLIACEAE).—Lane Co., riparian forest, W bank of Willamette River, E of Merry Lane, Eugene, elev. 120 m, 27 Aug 2004, P. F. Zika 20094 & E. R. Alverson (UC, WTU); flowering in blackberry thickets, swale N of Irving Road near Shirley Street, Eugene, elev. 120 m, 15 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19581 & E. R. Alverson (OSC); fruiting, same site, 7 Oct 2004, P. F. Zika 20407 & E. R. Alverson (OSC, WTU).

**Previous knowledge.** An ornamental native to Asia. Amur honeysuckle is commonly escaped from cultivation

in eastern and central North America, where it is a species of considerable management concern due to its invasive tendencies.

**Significance.** First collections as a wild plant in Oregon.

*MALUS SIEBOLDII* (Regel) Rehder (ROSACEAE).—Lane Co., white flowers, damp thickets, wet prairie remnant, near W Fork Willow Creek, The Nature Conservancy Willow Creek Natural Area, Eugene, elev. 120 m, 27 Apr 2003, P. F. Zika 18268 (NY); whitish-pink flowers, damp thickets, shrub-invaded wet prairie remnant, near E Fork Willow Creek, The Nature Conservancy Willow Creek Natural Area, Eugene, elev. 120 m, 27 Apr 2003, P. F. Zika 18273 (OSC, WTU); same site, red fruits, 27 Aug 2004, P. F. Zika 20111 (OSC); same site, yellow-brown fruits, 7 Oct 2004, P. F. Zika 20380 (WTU); red fruits, disturbed wet prairie remnant, W of Danebo Street, N of Amazon Creek, Eugene, elev. 120 m, 7 Oct 2004, P. F. Zika & E. R. Alverson 20375 (OSC, UC, WTU).

**Previous knowledge.** Native to China, Korea, and Japan. Toringo crabapple is a common ornamental species west of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. Previously reported as *Malus floribunda* Siebold ex Van Houtte (Simpson et al. 2002, *Vascular Plants of Lane County, Oregon, An Annotated Checklist*, Emerald Chapter Native Plant Society of Oregon, Eugene, OR), a similar species that lacks strongly lobed leaves on vigorous shoots. *Malus sieboldii* has strongly lobed leaves on the most vigorous shoots, although these are not always evident on slow-growing plants until late in the season.

**Significance.** First report as an escape from cultivation in Oregon.

*OXALIS DEBILIS* Kunth var. *CORYMBOSA* (DC.) Lourteig (OXALIDACEAE).—Coos Co., lawn weed, Railroad Avenue, Myrtle Point, elev. 30 m, 17 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19602 (OSC); partly shaded slope, South Irving Street, Coquille, elev. 60 m, 17 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19620 (WTU); lawn weed, Third Street SE, Bandon, elev. 25 m, 17 May 2004, P. F. Zika 19622 (OSC, MO).

**Previous knowledge.** Large-flowered pink sorrel is native to South America, and weedy in the southeastern U.S. It is planted in gardens in western Oregon and Washington.

**Significance.** First record as a naturalized plant in Oregon.

*POLYGONUM BALDSCHUANICUM* Regel (POLYGONACEAE).—Multnomah Co., climbing in trees, cliffs above Oaks Park, bank of Willamette River, SE Portland, 5 Aug 1968, B. G. Brehm s.n. (herbarium of Reed College, 2 sheets).

**Previous knowledge.** Native to central Asia. *Polygonum baldschuanicum* (syn. *P. aubertii* L. Henry, *Fallopia*) is variously known as lace vine, silver lace vine, Russian-vine and Chinese fleecyvine. It is occasionally planted as an ornamental west of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington, and is a local escape from cultivation in Seattle.

**Significance.** First collection as a wild plant in Oregon.

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